



PARKLEX 2000 INSTALLATION

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR FLOATING FLOOR INSTALLATION

(For Illustration Purposes Only)

1. STORAGE AND HANDLING

1.1 Storage

Parklex 2000 should be stored and installed in a well ventilated dry space. Store flat and keep dry prior to installation.

1.2 Prior to Installation

Parklex 2000 should be installed in a temperature and humidity controlled environment to prevent swelling of the wood, which could effect installation. Allow flooring to acclimate to the temperature and humidity of the room for a minimum of 48 hours prior to installation (up to 96 hours in very dry or very humid conditions). A moisture test is recommended if installing in a basement or other damp area, or if installing under very humid conditions. **Flooring should measure a moisture content of less than 10%.**

2. GENERAL PREPARATION

2.1 Tools Required

Floor boards may be cut with a carbide tipped circular saw or a sharp hand saw. You will generally need a saw, a level, a hammer, some glue and possibly a drill. Any spare length of wood can be used to fit the boards into the groove.



Fig. 1

2.2 Preparation of the Space

Remove any existing baseboard to allow for the expansion joint required for the floor system.

2.3 Radiant Flooring Systems

Parklex 2000 may be installed in conjunction with a radiant floor heating system. Please click on the following link for detailed instructions on [Installing Parklex 2000 over Radiant Heating Systems](#).

3. INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Floating Floor

Parklex 2000 must be installed as a floating floor. The floating floor system must be allowed to expand and contract. Floor boards should never be attached to the subfloor by glue, nails, screws or any other means.

3.2 Expansion Joint

Allow a **minimum 10-12 mm (3/8"-1/2") expansion joint** around the perimeter of the flooring system to accommodate expansion and contraction of the flooring. When installing a large system, a 10-12mm expansion joint should also be provided every 10-12 linear meters (every 30-40 linear feet). Intermediary expansion joints may be filled with expansive joint sealant.

3.3 Moisture Barrier

It is highly recommended to use an asphalt building paper or plastic sheeting as a vapor barrier over the new or existing subfloor. It is the responsibility of the individual architect, owner and installer to provide an adequate and appropriate moisture barrier system to ensure a proper vapor barrier.



Fig. 2

3.4 Underlayment

Parklex Decibel 1 material is highly recommended as an underlayment to provide sound insulation and additional comfort. The underlayment should be placed perpendicular to the direction of the flooring to be installed. A 3 cm(1") separation joint should be maintained between the rows of underlayment and should be filled with expansive joint sealant to prevent the boards from slipping, while also allowing movement for expansion and contraction.

3.5 Recent Work

Panels must not be installed over recent work that is not completely cured and dry. The subfloor must be clean and dry prior to installation.

3.6 Subfloor Preparation

It is essential that the floor be level and flat prior to installation. Repair any inconsistencies in the floor surface as required to provide an even and consistent surface for proper installation of the floor boards.

3.7 Layout

Install the floor boards perpendicular with the underlayment. When installing over an existing wooden floor, it is preferable to install the floor boards perpendicular to the existing floor planks.



Fig. 3

4. INSTALLATION

4.1 Spacing the Boards

The first row of parquet boards should be placed with the groove against the wall. Make sure the row is perfectly straight. To start laying the second row, use the spare length of the first row, then proceed so that the pattern is consistent.

4.2 Staggering of the Joints

Joints between the boards should be staggered not less than half the length of the board (and not less than 60 cm or 24”).



Fig. 4

4.3 Expansion Joint at Perimeter

Wooden floors expand or contract depending upon air dampness. Allow a **minimum 10-12 mm (3/8"-1/2") expansion joint** around the perimeter of the flooring system to accommodate expansion and contraction of the flooring. Wedges should be inserted along the walls to maintain the required expansion space. After installation, allow the glue to harden before removing the wedges.



Fig. 5

4.4 Intermediate Expansion Joints

When installing a large system, a 10-12mm expansion joint should also be provided every 10-12 linear meters (every 30-40 linear feet). Intermediary expansion joints may be filled with expansive joint sealant.

4.5 Using Joint Sealants

Joints between boards may be sealed with expansive joint sealant. Surfaces must be clean and dry prior to application of sealant. Please click on the following link and refer to the preparation guidelines within the [Sika Guide for Bonding](#).

4.6 Joint Sealant Specification

Recommended Joint Sealant Product: SikaFlex-201

Visit the Sika Corporation website www.sikasolutions.com to download technical data and information.

Joint Sealant Performance Specification: Polyurethane expansive joint sealant with permanent elasticity to allow continuous movement and flexibility.

4.7 Gluing the Boards

Glue both sides of the groove and the ends of the boards. It is not necessary to glue on the bottom of the groove.



Fig. 6

4.8 Fitting the Boards

Install the boards into the groove. Use a spare block of wood to help fit the boards into the grooves to minimize the risk of damaging the finished edge of the flooring tongue. **Never hammer directly on the finished tongue or groove edge of the flooring.**



Fig. 7

4.9 Allowing for Pipes

Drill the boards to provide passage for plumbing or mechanical pipes. Make sure that the hole is about 10 mm (3/8") larger than the diameter of the pipe. Cut off the area behind the pipes, trim the holes and glue again. It is advisable to cover the pipes with sleeves and fill the expansion space around the penetration with expansive joint sealant. It is advisable to use sealant around such areas as bathroom fixtures and kitchen appliances.



Fig. 8

4.10 Finishing the Assembly

Saw the last board at the appropriate width, gluing both the groove and the tongue. When the glue is hardened, remove all wedges and place any baseboard, driving in the nails diagonally.



Fig. 9

5. MAINTENANCE

5.1 Because of its superior performance and durability, Parklex 2000 does not require specific maintenance such as waxing, polishing, sanding or refinishing.

5.2 Cleaning after Installation

Remove any dry glue residue; refer to glue manufacturers recommendations. Flooring may be cleaned with a damp mop and mild vinegar and water solution.

5.3 Routine Cleaning

The non-porous nature of the Parklex 2000 flooring prevents dirt from penetrating its surface. Superficial dirt can be cleaned with a damp mop and mild non-abrasive soap solution.

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